

The Wheeling Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, W. VA., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1894.

VOLUME XLIII--NUMBER 86.

FROM ARMENIA

Comes the Record of the Turkish Atrocities Recently

PRACTICED UPON THE ARMENIANS.

Dr. G. Thomaian Tells of the Brutality of the Kurds.

THEIR WRONGS NOT REDRESSED

And Will Not Be Until a New Government is Established—Bahri-Pasha the Enemy of the Armenians—The Chief of Police of Moosh Crucified Harmless Peasants, and When Resistance Was Offered, the Remains Were Imprisoned.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The following is another chapter in the story of the Armenian atrocities which the Associated Press is able to furnish exclusively to its newspapers:

Dr. G. Thomaian, who was one of the Armenian physicians at Herick College, Marsovan, Asia Minor, and who was sentenced to death and forced to undergo terribly disgusting tortures, being finally released through the intervention of Great Britain in July, 1893, furnished the Associated Press to-day with the latest details of the Turkish outrages which have just come into his possession. Dr. Thomaian writes:

"It was necessary that the blood of thousands should be shed in order to bring the American question on the tapis. But it is almost impossible to get full details, the guilty Turk preventing every possible escape of news. However, I have learned the following:

WORK OF THE BRUTAL POLICE.

"The chief of police of Moosh, which is the headquarters of the Sassoon district, went with a number of gendarmes to the village of Tegur and nailed the head man and some other heads downward to posts, beat them and drenched them alternately with hot and cold water.

"The chief of police then attempted to dishonor the wife of one of his victims and the unfortunate woman, seizing a knife, plunged it into the chief of police's brain, whereupon the gendarmes made a general attack upon the peasants. A stubborn struggle resulted in which many of the peasants were wounded and thirty of them were taken to prison at Moosh. The whole village of Tegur was charged with sedition and the gendarmes, naturally, were not reprimanded as they were only carrying out the orders of their superiors.

"The Armenian villages on the plains of Moosh and Bitlis, in the vicinity of Sassoon and Van, have been fired and their streets made to run with blood. From Marag over one hundred oxen and one thousand sheep have been driven off and the same has occurred at Colossig and Havarbor.

A DAILY ROUND OF MURDER.

"The villages of Kozloo and Sheikh-Agdoob have been sacked by Kurds and two young girls were made captives. At another village a miller was burned alive. At Hanzasheik three Armenians were murdered. This is only a daily tale of the horrors in the villages on the plains of Moosh. If these authentic details come from the villages on the open plain what must the truth be in the distant places in the mountains of Sassoon?

"In September, 112 Kurds appeared in the village of Bagheziz, ostensibly for the purpose of supplies, eating, drinking and carousing all day. They plundered the village, robbed the church of its costly vessels and rode away. On the day following, the band of Kurds raided the village of Farogh and stole fifty head of cattle and a herd of sheep belonging to the celebrated monastery of Varak.

"In the village of Dahveran, two youths were openly butchered by Kurds before the eyes of their helpless relatives.

"I could give pages and pages of such horrors done to my people. None of these wrongs have been redressed, nor will they so long as Bahri-Pasha, himself a Kurd, remains governor-general of Van. He is the greatest enemy of the Armenian race. When the porte tried to hinder the Armenians from emigrating to Russia and Persia, this ferocious fanatic explained that the porte could get rid of the Christians and at the same time get their lands.

"Since October, 1893, 179 families have migrated from Aghpac to Persia.

PROPERTY CONFISCATED.

"Recently, Bahri-Pasha made a tour of his district and confiscated all the property of absent Armenians, including those who had gone away on business. Those who returned were thrown into prison.

"In order to support Bahri-Pasha's exterminating policy, a number of Turkish boys, who had been imprisoned for misdeeds, were sent into the Sassoon districts by the Turks, who marked their prison sheets with the word 'Executed.'

"Unless the powers act promptly there will be a record of successive hideous outrages."

It is presumed that this letter was written previous to the commencement of the wholesale massacres, which have been exclusively referred to in the Associated Press despatches.

THE POPE'S POSITION.

He is Investigating the Armenian Atrocities—Acting With Caution.

ROME, Nov. 30.—The pope has received an account of the Armenian atrocities, and is taking steps to obtain further details. His holiness has also received urgent appeals from Armenians in several places asking him to use his good offices in their behalf with the sultan. Appeals to the Vatican, in addition, have been made from England under the belief that none of the powers are willing to assume the responsibility of opening negotiations with the other powers for a joint intervention, and also in the belief that it is impossible for the pope to remain indifferent to the sufferings of the Armenian Christians.

Inquiries in regard to this matter were made to-day at the Vatican and it

was gathered that the pope is desirous of proceeding with great caution in making representations to the powers as his holiness is anxious to avoid giving umbrage to the porte at the moment when he is taking action to secure the reunion of the eastern and western churches.

THE SUGAR REFINERIES

Cause Much Discussion in Business and Labor Circles.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The Evening Post says: "The statement of H. O. Havemeyer, president of the American sugar refining company (The Sugar Trust), that the refineries of the company must be shut down for a while owing to depression in trade, due to legislation, was discussed to-day in business and labor circles. The modified announcement made by Mr. Havemeyer this morning that only half the force would be laid off was regarded as an indication of a less fixed purpose than was indicated in the declaration of the company's intentions on Wednesday night. At the refineries in Brooklyn hundreds of workmen and women members of their families were gathered this morning.

From their statements it appears that about three thousand of the four thousand men usually kept busy there were idle to-day. They did not know how long this would last. When they were discharged on Wednesday night they understood that they would report again on Sunday night. Others said that so far as the eastern district refineries were concerned they were not overstocked with sugar as there were less than forty thousand barrels on hand not more than enough for four days' supply of the market.

At the office of the refineries information was received by the subordinates and officers in charge declined to be interviewed. Clerks maintained that everything was going on as usual, despite the crowds of idle men in the streets. The Hollenhufer refinery at the foot of South Eleventh street, which is not in the trust, was running at its full capacity to-day. Extra hands were put on this morning.

In Wall street the disposition was general to connect the action of the sugar trust managers with the coming session of Congress. The directors have said nothing officially since the vote in the senate and have refused to talk even when the rather striking trade developments of the past two months have been in progress. It has, however, generally been believed that the next dividend on the sugar company's common stock, which is payable in January, and will be declared in the middle of next month, will be reduced from the quarterly 3 per cent.

GENERAL CONFERENCE

Of the United Evangelical Church—Change of Organization.

NAPRIVILLE, ILL., Nov. 30.—United Evangelical church general conference delegates to-day entered vigorously upon the work assigned them, the most important of which is to establish the status whether it is to be a continuance of a former organization or the beginning of a new administration. The determination of this question will decide an important feature far-reaching in its results. The question is being thoroughly discussed, and the result is awaited with deepest solicitude and anxiety.

The prevailing opinion is that the convention will be declared the first regular conference of the United Evangelical Church. This will necessitate the adoption of a new book of discipline, the establishment of publishing houses and missionary societies. Unbounded faith is reposed in the wisdom and discretion of the delegates, and it is expected that laws will be enacted which will forever preclude the possibility of a schism by reason of the undue assumption of powers by any official, and assure to its members a republican form of church government for the future.

POPULIST CAUCUS

Of Alabama Legislators Deny Reports of Lawlessness at their Convention.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Nov. 30.—The following resolution was adopted by a caucus of the Populist senators and representatives after midnight last night:

Resolved, That the action of our state convention held in this city on November 12, meets with our fullest endorsement, and that all reports published by an unfriendly press to the effect that any lawlessness or violence in any form is contemplated on the first proximo, is absolutely false and are circulated for the purpose of bringing our party into disrepute among patriotic citizens.

[Signed] A. T. GOODWIN, Chairman.

E. B. LONGLEY, Secretary.

Upon the request of Mr. Manning, the resolutions were read in the house to-day, and upon his motion were ordered spread upon the records of the house.

Mr. Brown Russell introduced into the house a bill to prohibit the playing of match games of football in Alabama. The bill was referred to the committee on public health.

Meeting of People's Party Representatives

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 30.—At the request of the members of the national executive committee of the People's party and suggestion of the chairman of the state committee, National Chairman Taubeneck has called a meeting of the national committee of the People's party at the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, December 28 and 29, 1894.

In addition to the members of the national committee, all others who have taken a prominent part in organizing the party and also those who are willing to work and vote with the People's party in the future for monetary reform are invited.

The object of this meeting is to map out a policy for an educational campaign between now and the meeting of the national committee.

EX-SENATOR BROWN DEAD.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 30.—Ex-Senator Joseph E. Brown, aged seventy-three, died at his home here to-day at 2:30 p. m. He has been in feeble health for many months, but his death was not looked for so soon. He was governor of Georgia for four terms, serving during the late war. He was senator for two terms. Senator Brown was at one time chief justice of Georgia. He leaves an estate valued at millions.

BIG FIRE IN AETNAVILLE.

The Etna-Standard Company's Office Destroyed This Morning.

The large brick office building of the Etna-Standard Steel and Iron Company caught fire at an early hour this morning from a source not yet known. The flames started near the front door on the first floor. It was a three-story building, remodeled and rebuilt about three months ago, and was said to be the finest office building in the Ohio Valley. It cost about \$20,000, and was finished in hard wood and marble. The flames entirely gutted the building in a short time. Considering the distance from the Martin's Ferry fire department houses, the force did most excellent work, but at 3 a. m. they were still working on the fire. The financial loss cannot yet be stated, nor the amount of insurance on the burned building, but the building is practically totally destroyed.

TRAIN WRECKED.

Fortunately all the Passengers Escaped Injury—A Deliberate Attempt.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 30.—A successful attempt was made to wreck an incoming train on the South Carolina and Georgia road late last night. Some one had thrown the switch one mile from the Kingsville station, twenty-five miles from Columbia, and wedged it tightly, so that the train was thrown from the track while coming at a fast rate.

The engine was tossed aside, the car following mounting it. Engineer Heap would have been killed, but hung out of the cab window and escaped the mass that came crashing down through the top of the cab. When the cars were rolling over, the lamps and stoves set them on fire, and within a quarter of an hour they were wrapped in flames which completely destroyed all wood work and the ruined and shattered engine. The loss is placed at about \$85,000. All the baggage and express were destroyed.

Strange to say no one of the twelve passengers were injured. The accident did not awaken a baby that was calmly sleeping in its mother's arms. The express messenger was caught in the car, but by breaking open the window, got out just as his coat was catching fire. The man who wrecked the train had not been caught nor is his identity known.

HIRSHFIELD CASE.

Mrs. Hirshfield's Nurse on the Stand—The Defense Rests.

FARGO, N. D., Nov. 30.—This afternoon Mrs. Duval, Mrs. Hirshfield's nurse, was called to the stand in the Hirshfield divorce case. She testified to hearing the conversation between Mrs. Connors and the defendant. Mrs. Connors had testified that Mrs. Hirshfield made threats against her husband's life and said that all she wanted was his money. The witness said on the occasion in question Mrs. Connors repeatedly urged Mrs. Hirshfield to give up her husband and Mrs. L. H. Hirshfield would never let him live with her. Mrs. Dell Hirshfield indignantly refused and Mrs. Connors said she was very foolish. Mrs. Duval testified that Harry Freedman came to her and asked her what salary Mrs. Hirshfield paid her. When she told him, Freedman said that if she would let him into Mrs. Hirshfield's room that night at 11 o'clock he would see that she got three or four times her monthly salary. When asked who would give her this, Freedman told her to go with him to Mrs. L. H. Hirshfield and they would assure her that the amount would be forthcoming. Mrs. Duval flatly refused. The defense rested. F. D. Merrill, one of the plaintiff's counsel, offered testimony in rebuttal to the deposition of S. A. Billings.

A LYNCHING PROBABLE.

If Powell is Captured Judge Lynch Will Attend to His Case.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 30.—A special to the Times from Henderson, Ky., says: Councilman W. E. Labey was shot in the back of the head by Leo Powell, colored, this morning with a shot gun, completely removing his scalp. He will probably die.

Powell was employed by Mr. Labey, who has the contract for the irrigating ditch now being dug at Elm Flats and they had a quarrel about the settlement of wages.

Powell made his escape to the woods but a large party with bloodhounds are in pursuit and if caught he will probably be lynched.

She Was Very Tiresome.

BELLEVILLE, ILL., Nov. 30.—George Centrell was hanged here to-day. He was executed upon his own plea of guilty of murder in the first degree.

He and Annie Kahn murdered the latter's husband on the seventh of last August in order to better place themselves in position to continue illicit relations already existing. A peculiarity of the case is that after pleading guilty he was remanded to jail and given an opportunity to withdraw his plea, but he refused. Mrs. Kahn is in jail waiting for her trial. She was at the hanging, and shouted good-bye to Centrell, to which he remarked to the sheriff: "Oh, that woman makes me tired."

The Democrats Ousted.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 30.—The supreme court to-day granted the Republican freeholders of this county a writ of ouster against the Democrats. The writ adjudges all the Democratic board of freeholders, nine in all, guilty of being usurpers, and fines them \$200 each. Among the Democrats fined was William J. Thompson, the "Duke of Gloucester." This ends the fight between the Democratic and Republican boards of Camden county.

After Jewelry Thieves.

MONTREAL, QUE., Nov. 30.—James M. Williams, an attorney of Cleveland, Ohio, is in the city looking after men who stole the jewelry in Cleveland and Boston of the value of \$12,000. The police refuse to give the names of the fugitives, but claim to be on their track.

Earthquake in Switzerland.

BERNE, Nov. 30.—Slight shocks of earthquake were felt to-day at Chaur, capital of the canton of Grisons, and in the country in that vicinity.

SPEAKER CRISP

Thinks the Coming Congressional Session Will Be Unimportant.

FINANCIAL LEGISLATION NEEDED.

But He Has No Definite Remedy to Suggest—Tariff Changes Will Likely Be Confined to Corrections in the Present Bill—No Programme Has Been Arranged—The President's Message Awaited With Interest.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—Speaker Crisp does not believe that the coming short session of Congress will be productive of much legislation. "It is very important, that there should be some legislation on finance. I am not prepared to predict what, if anything, may be done at this session, but it must be apparent to every one that the present situation should not be permitted to remain long. Whatever suggestions the administration has to make will be awaited with great interest. Whether or not Mr. Carlisle will present a proposition which will meet with general approval no one can say until the message comes in. A financial system which puts it in the power of any one to deplete the treasury of gold and to compel the government to increase its interest-bearing obligations by the issue of bonds, is vicious and should be corrected as speedily as possible."

The speaker does not think there will be any tariff legislation during the session except to correct the alcohol schedule of the present law. Further legislation, he says, rests with the senate. As to sugar, he says: "It seems to me that the same influence which during the long session put the duty on sugar will be able to prevent a repeal during the short time there is left for this Congress to legislate."

Mr. Crisp does not think there is any necessity for any measure to raise additional revenue, as the present law, when it gets fully in operation, will raise all the revenue needed. He regards as absurd the talk about defeating the appropriation to put the income tax in operation. As to other legislation, the speaker says:

"It seems to me that there will probably be an effort made to do something with the Nicaragua canal. I am not familiar with all the details of the bill reported by the committee, but think that that or some measure dealing with this subject is very apt to be acted on. Then there are the bankruptcy bill and the anti-option bill, which the senate should dispose of before the close of the session. A number of things may be attempted, but there is no programme arranged, and everything depends upon what the general feeling is when we all get together."

NEW STATUTES

To be Placed in Statutory Hall at the United States Capitol.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—In addition to the statutes of Daniel Webster and General Stark, which are to be put in place in statutory hall at the capitol soon after the convening of Congress it is expected that the Grand Army statue of General Grant will be raised into position at an early day. This work of art, prepared in Rome, has remained in the capitol rotunda enclosed in the same box in which it was shipped from Italy, ever since the adjournment of Congress last summer.

The resolution under which the Grand Army was authorized to erect such a statue provided that it should be acceptable to the congressional committee on library. It has so far been impossible to get the committee together.

It is presumed that there will be a committee meeting soon after the convening of Congress, and in that event and in case the work is satisfactory, it will take its place among the other statues of statutory hall.

An Invalid Burned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—Mrs. Thomas Russell, a patient at the Garfield hospital, died this morning from the effects of burns received last night due to her clothing igniting from a gas jet. The unfortunate had been under treatment at the hospital for about eight weeks for spinal and other troubles. She had been left alone for a few minutes by the attendant when a frantic shriek was heard and the nurses and physicians who rushed to her assistance found her clothes in flames. By the time the flames were extinguished the woman was burned beyond recovery. Her friends assert that her death was the result of carelessness that should receive investigation by the hospital officials.

No Cause for Alarm.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—General McCook, who was instructed by the war department to examine the complaints made through the interior department of depredations of Ute Indians in Utah, has reported to the war department from Denver by telegraph that there is no cause for apprehension or complaint, as the Indians are simply engaged in the annual fall hunt.

A Postal Reduction.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—Postmaster General Bissell has directed that in accordance with arrangements entered into with the Universal Postal Union, postage on letters to Cape Colony, Africa, be reduced from ten to five cents.

Treasury Cash.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—The cash balance in the treasury at the close of business to-day was \$140,887,404; gold reserve \$102,016,178, showing an increase since last Wednesday of \$33,863,267.

The President's Congratulations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—The President has cabled to U. S. Minister Breckinridge at St. Petersburg, instructions to convey to the czar the President's congratulations upon his recent marriage.

To Test Anti-Toxine.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—The officials of the marine hospital service were to-day notified that a leading firm of manufacturing chemists at Detroit,

Mich., is making preparations for the manufacture of anti-toxine, the new remedy for diphtheria which has created such widespread interest in Europe. It is believed to be the first house of its character in the United States to begin experiments, and already they have taken active steps to scientifically demonstrate its value.

THE COLUMBIA LOCATED.

The United States Cruiser, Supposed to Be Bound for Bluefields, Is Off Cuba.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—A cable to the navy department received to-day announces the arrival of the United States cruiser Columbia at Caimanera. No such port is known here, and inquiry is being made, but it is supposed to be near Santiago, Cuba. Her movements are of importance in consequence of recent sensational and warlike dispatches stating that the Columbia was hurrying to Bluefields.

This cablegram for Captain Sumner was dated Washington, November 28, showing merely the time it was received in this city. Owing to the fact that yesterday was a holiday, it did not come to the department until this morning, and when it did it created surprise. No one knew where the place was, and it was only after a long and fruitless search through atlases and gazetteers that it was found through the sailing directions of the hydrographic office that there was a town named Caimanera on the south coast of Cuba, fifteen miles distant from Santiago, Cuba, and in telegraphic communication with that place, and by that means with the Cuban cable and the United States. Then the question arose how the Columbia happened to have gone fifteen miles northward of Kingston, from which point she sailed, and so almost straight away from Bluefields, where she was supposed to be bound.

None of the officers at the navy department could offer any more plausible explanation of Captain Sumner's course than that he had gone to the little hamlet of Caimanera, which is described as a rare depot for fruits, fresh fish and vegetables, in order to take in supplies impossible to obtain at Bluefields. It is presumed that he has already procured these supplies and has probably departed for Bluefields, about three days' sail. If there are any new developments in the diplomatic aspect of the Bluefields trouble the state department people certainly conceal them very successfully, confining themselves to professions that everything is proceeding satisfactorily to the department and that there is no possible cause for alarm in the situation.

BICYCLE RACES.

A Twenty-four Hour Race Now On, with Walter in the Lead.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—One of the attractions of New York was the start of the twenty-four hour race which started at 9 o'clock. Summary of the final heats:

One-half heat race, Class A—Won by W. A. Barbee; time, 1:13.

Two mile handicap (limit 120 yards) Class B—Won by C. M. Murphy (50 yards); time, 4:49.25.

One mile handicap (limit 90 yards) Class A—Won by Charles Liebeld (90 yards); time, 2:25.45.

Five mile scratch, professional—Won by H. C. Wheeler; A. A. Zimmerman second; William Martin, third. Time, 10:32.

Two mile scratch, professional—Won by Alex. Verheyen, Germany; H. C. Wheeler second; William Martin third. Time, 5:22.

The twenty-four-hour race was started at 9:40 o'clock and at this time fully 2,000 people were present.

At 1 o'clock the score was as follows in miles and laps:

Martin off. Walter 67.3; Leans 63.4; Van Embergh 63.3; Golden 66.1; Ashinger 65.1; Hosmer 61.3; Albert 51.3; Foster 50.5; Meixell 62.6; Starbuck 66.7; Bernard 62.7; Zicardi 55.2; Ellrich 55.8; Eaton 62.9; Leslie 55.1; Cassidy 62.2; Swank 65.2; Pepper 61.8; Gillen 64.8; Elkhorn 54.2; Gross 55.1.

At 12:15 a. m., Albert had a nasty fall. It proved to be the most serious accident since the tourney began. He fractured his right forearm and dislocated one of his wrists.

The Iron Rail Receiver.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 30.—The petition of D. W. Howe, attorney for the Order of the Iron Rail, asking that the allowance to Hawkins & Smith, attorneys for Receiver Failey, and to Receiver Failey, be set aside, was argued on demurrer before Judge McMaster to-day.

Referring to the allowances allowed the lawyers and receiver, Attorney Howe said that their enormity was almost incomprehensible and the method of calculation was not clear. He also said that the attorneys of Indianapolis have been paid over \$56,000 for their services, but did not charge fraud.

The attorney for the receiver and his legal advisers also addressed the court, saying an investigation of the court's allowances was not opposed, but asked a few days' time in which to prepare justification evidences. The court will give a decision in a few days.

John Jacob Astor's Guest Indicted.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—John Garvey, a Bowery habitue, who was indicted on Wednesday for burglarizing the house of John Jacob Astor, pleaded not guilty in the court of general session to-day. He was returned to the toms to await trial.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

There is no truth in the report of the czar's death.

Great Britain recognizes the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the Mosquito coast, but holds to the treaty giving the Mosquito Indians the right of self-government.

The women employed in the New York theatres in the presentation of "living pictures" are to organize to meet the crusade against them being conducted by members of the W. C. T. U.

A request for the extradition of several members of the Standard Oil Company, from the authorities in Texas, has been refused by Governor Flower, on the grounds that the papers are not complete.

The republic of Hawaii has been recognized by the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, Belgium, Mexico, Guatemala, and notice of intended recognition from Germany and Peru. Queen Victoria sent an autograph letter to President Dole, expressing her congratulations.

ORIENTAL NEWS.

Great Britain to Demand Reparation From China.

ANARCHY NOW REIGNS IN KOREA

And the King is Unable to Enforce His Demands—The Koreans Hostile to Japanese Occupation—The Japs Action in Regard to the Sydney Affair Was Justified by the Circumstances.

VICTORIA, B. C., November 30.—The steamship Victoria arrived to-day, bringing advices from the Associated Press correspondent at Honolulu on November 18. No trouble is expected to result from the affair of the steamer "Sydney." The United States government is understood to regard the action of Japan as justifiable on the grounds of self-defence and Great Britain coincides, although some form of explanation or apology may be deemed desirable.

France has taken a less easy view of the situation, but is not disposed to make serious difficulties.

Later developments indicate that the self-declared explosive experts were irresponsible speculators if not impostors.

WHAT ENGLAND PROPOSES DOING.

That Great Britain has assumed an extremely threatening attitude towards China is asserted with great emphasis and directness by correspondents in Peking and Tien Tsin. The apparent neglect of her former power to demand reparation for the Chung King, albatross (when Japanese passengers sailing under the British flag were outraged and robbed by Chinamen) has never ceased to be a matter of surprise, but if rumors now current are founded, it is evident that the wrath of the English government is not slumbering for a moment. We now hear of considerable preparation for the enforcement of satisfaction. Admiral Freeman has summoned the entire British fleet to meet at Shanghai to await the arrival of a strong military force from India, the landing of which at Chusan is to be effected without delay. The British envoy is to demand payment of a large sum of money, the degradation and dismissal of the chief magistrate holding office at Tien Tsin, and an avowal of regret accompanied by a salute to the flag from the guns of the Taku forts. If these conditions are not promptly fulfilled troops and warships will commence reprisals.

Starting at this intelligence sounds, it is repeated from various quarters and on alleged official authority. The latest addition is that England has already strained a point of forbearance in consequence of the agitated condition of Chinese affairs, but that a warning was given at the beginning of November that a further extension of time could not be permitted, and nothing but immediate and decisive action on China's part could avert the heavy retribution.

KOREA IN A STATE OF ANARCHY.

Affairs in Korea appear to be in a very bad state, despite official Japanese statements. The interference of Japan towards putting everything right appears to have had the contrary effect by putting everything wrong. Anarchy stalks through the southern part of the kingdom. It is said that there are armies of malcontents ranging from twenty to fifty thousand strong. The entire population may be said to be hostile to the occupation of the Japanese, and though the wretched king, who is as plastic clay in the hands of a potter, has been directed to issue an edict that everyone is to be beheaded who molests the Japanese, but small heed is likely to be paid to such a sweeping order, for, if it were possible to carry it out, Korea would lose a very heavy percentage of her male population. However, the Japanese friends of the country will, more or less, try their hands at carrying into effect what most persons simply regard to be their own order, issued via the king.

A FATAL FIRE.

A fire on the twelfth instant in the Hiroshima barracks, resulted in large loss of life. Apparently the soldiers occupying the upper stories were only cognizant when too late of their perilous position. Thirty-eight non-commissioned officers and soldiers who were on the second and third stories were burned to death, with thirty-four injured.

On the fifth instant an entertainment was given at Shijotori Kioto in celebration of the Japanese victories. In the midst of the gathering a bomb shell was thrown from outside and exploding, wounded sixty-one persons.

Lacks Verification.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The story that Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, came to this city for the purpose of obtaining a loan of \$500,000 with which to relieve the financial needs of his diocese, cannot be verified. It has been said that the loan was obtained from the United States Trust Company, of this city, but Secretary Thorndike denied it. President Stewart may have negotiated the loan as a personal or private matter, but if this is so, the other officials of the trust company claim to be unaware of it. President Stewart is absent from the city and will not return until Monday.

Steamship Overdue.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The Wilson line steamer Lydian Monarch, which sailed from London, Nov. 7 for this point, is now seven days overdue.